

THE BARRE DAILY TIMES

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Frank E. Langley, Publisher.

The average daily circulation of the Barre Daily Times for the week ending Saturday was

5,605

copies, the largest paid circulation of any daily paper in this section.

The tears of the multitude were mingled with yesterday's rain.

Labor really deserves another day, to make up for the disappointments of yesterday.

"Captains of the air"—anybody with some idea of mechanics and foolhardiness enough to risk his neck.

With characteristic generosity, President Taft pays a high tribute to his predecessor in office; and at the same time he lays a duty on Mr. Roosevelt.

The Boston Herald sees correctly when it says regarding to-day's election in Vermont that it will not be valuable as furnishing a forecast for the nation, because "it will be emphatically a state affair, with local issues and prejudices tending to cause disaffection from the full party support." Yet some people nearer home persist in maintaining that as goes Vermont, so goes the nation.

The savings banks and trust companies continue to reflect the prosperity of the state of Vermont, the deposits gain during the past year being the largest with a single exception in the history of the state, as commissioner Williams, tells us in his biennial report. There seems now to be nothing to stand in the way of continued prosperity. The best feature about the gain of last year was the increase in individual depositors by nearly four thousand people.

A CENSUS ESTIMATE.

The estimate by the census bureau giving Barre a population of 12,700 population should be taken merely as an estimate and it surely is unreliable. The figures given out by director Durand are based on the growth of the city during the period between 1890 and 1900, the same amount of gain being added to the figures of the last previous census, in order to reach the estimate of the 1910 census. But local conditions make such a course rather inaccurate this year; and it is likely that the Barre census of 1910—when the actual figures are revealed—will show less than the estimate by the census department. Barre, by this estimate, was given second place in Vermont; but this, too, is probably incorrect, inasmuch as Rutland, which held second place in 1900, has been growing more rapidly during the period just closed than it did during the period just preceding. Moreover, Rutland had a lead of nearly three thousand in 1900. Therefore, it seems certain that Rutland will retain its place as second city in Vermont.

THE AUTOMOBILE IN VERMONT.

The Middlebury Register, published by Joseph Battell, says that we do not know what we are talking about when we say that the coming of the automobile has been largely responsible for the great impetus to road building in Vermont during recent years; it denies the advertising value of the recent Munsey tour for Vermont; it declares that carriages bring the greatest and most scattered returns to the state; that the railroads leave more than automobiles; that there is no such thing as a permanent road when the automobile is in use, winding up with another broadside about the same subject. There seems to be no chance of meeting this opponent of the automobile on a common ground, because the opponent refuses to take that common ground, but clings tenaciously to its theory and will not open its mind to any element of good in the automobile.

There is some truth in what The Register says, however. It is true that the rains bring more returns to the state than do the automobiles and that the few kind of traffic does subject the roads to a greater strain than they were ac-



Our Fall crop is in and it's all in prime condition.

It escaped the frost and the rust; there was no drought or mildew; and in every point—in style, quality, fit and price, you will find it the best ever.

From your intelligent head to your delicate feet, here are the correct wearables.

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Shirts, neckwear, hose, handkerchiefs, special vests.

Extra trousers, underwear and pajamas.

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customed to formerly. But the mere fact that the trains bring more business than the automobiles furnishes a very weak argument in favor of the abolishment of the automobile. As well might Vermont refuse to harvest its potato crop because the crop did not promise to bring as much returns as some other crop in another part of the farm. Vermont already has the returns from the railroad service (and we agree that they are large), and, too, it has the slight income which carries bring into the state; but there is a constantly growing income from automobiles. The mode of travel is changing so decisively that even the railroads are beginning to complain of their decreased passenger returns, due to the automobile. Shall Vermont refuse, then, to take this proffered coin from the automobile until the amount surpasses the returns from the railroads, thus depriving itself of a large income? That is what the esteemed Register is trying to do, because its publisher happens to have all the needs of this world's goods. As for the other reasonable argument of the contemporary, that the automobile subjects the roads to more strain than usual, we have only to say that that in itself is really a blessing in disguise, for it will cause Vermont to build better and more substantial roads. Let the contemporary look over some of our well-built gravel roads and then pass judgment on the relative wear and the relative value of the roads. Automobiles do tear up the old-fashioned sand roads of Vermont, and automobiles are causing the replacing of those sand roads with gravel roads built on scientific principles. They are being built to withstand the wear of a traffic which is gaining in volume each year, that is, to withstand it as much as human ingenuity can do to make a thing everlasting. Perhaps the contemporary thought the words "permanent roads" were meant to convey the idea that they would stand till Gabriel's trumpet. If so, its idea comports well with the other ideas by it advanced.

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A Home Savings Bank loaned with a deposit of \$1.00.

The People's Nat'l Bank

of Barre, Worthing Block.

LABOR LAUDED

BY JAS. DUNCAN

Continued from first page.

facturers is to charge unions with making rules limiting output. "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread." The trade agreement representing collective bargaining provides for a minimum wage rate. The ordinary workman is paid the minimum wage rate, and the extra skilled or expert workman is paid a higher rate, according to his extra earning capacity. If the worker is employed by the piece system, he earns what he can by scale. This shows that unions cannot be charged with limitation of output. In fact, the charge is only made to prejudice the public mind against organized workmen.

"But it is a fact that employers too often make the minimum wage rate mentioned in the trade agreement the maximum wage rate on their pay roll, and because the agreement does not arbitrarily designate the value of the earning power of the extra skilled, such employers endeavor to pay the better skilled workmen the minimum rate and then they complain about having to pay the ordinary workmen the minimum rate. It is a daring and unjust scheme, but the injustice cannot be charged to the unions.

"On the other hand, books could be written about limitation of output by many employers, especially by the great corporations, to keep up prices. Bulletins issued by the department of labor in Washington show, for instance, that in coal mining the mine owners do not permit the miners to average over 210 working days a year, and in some instances as low as 186 days. This illustration is given because of the access to definite statistics. What is true in this instance may be applied to many other industries, but Kirby et al. consider such conduct simply shrewd business tactics. In the textile industry it is a common occurrence for mills to be shut down for weeks, in order to hold or to force up the price of manufactured fabrics. In the rubber trade, in which Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island is quite interested, the same custom is openly practiced. With such an array of trade facts available, the average citizen would think Mr. Kirby et al. would blush with shame in charging the unions with limiting output.

"The labor movement is conducting an active campaign for the enactment of practical laws on workmen's compensation in case of injury while at work. The idea still remains law in many states that no compensation is due where an accident can be directly or indirectly attributed to the act or omission of a co-employee. In our time, it is not encouraging to witness the array of legal talent that is put up to oppose the efforts of organized labor when an attempt is made to make the law more just. The United States is the only civilized country that still retains the old relationship between employer and employee in matters of this kind. Every other civilized nation has in some measure enacted a new system, that is more equitable and more prohibitive of accidents. At the time when the employer and the employee worked side by side and each in part shared the risks and responsibilities of the other, there may have been an appearance of justice in the so-called co-employee act, but in our time it is out of date.

"The legislation desired on this subject puts workmen's compensation for injury on the industry in which they are employed and makes specific sums for injuries to be paid direct to the injured worker, or to his family if he were killed, instead of through lengthy contention in court. In this proposed legislation organized workmen are charged with endeavoring to place the cost of relief on the employer. The charge is not well founded. If a man is employed in a certain industry and is killed or an accident occurs which renders him unable to follow his employment for months, where should compensation be placed, excepting on the industry in which he was engaged? This is so clear that a supporting argument would be tiresome.

"As far as the amount involved in cold cash is concerned, it is not clear that even if workmen's compensation were directly charged to employers by law that injustice would be done them. Under the present system, where compensation of any kind is possible, employers protect themselves by paying into liability companies for insurance against accidents to workmen. Statistics show that about \$100,000,000 per annum are paid by employers in the United States for this purpose. Out of that sum about \$4,000,000 are paid to workmen in the settlement of compensation for injuries and about half of that sum has to be paid by the injured men to attorneys for services and expenses. The remaining \$56,000,000 are absorbed by liability companies to pay the cost of administration, litigation and general incidental expenses. If the amount, \$100,000,000, were put into a direct fund, from which with well-defined sums for the different kinds of injuries, the injured workman or his family would directly receive compensation, the amount to the injured would be increased over 50 per cent., and there

The Best Plan

for saving money is to fix on a certain amount that you should save each week or month and then deposit that amount in The Peoples National Bank of Barre as soon as

would be little, if any, attorneys' fees. This is brought out because of the claim by employers and their attorneys that our method of seeking redress would be a financial burden to the former. Legislative compensation, however, is not charged to the employer, but to the industry, and when it is known that workmen's compensation for injury is one of the costs of production the employer in making his estimate will add the percentage in the usual way and therefore is simply the medium through which the injured is compensated.

"It is not flattering to our civilization to be confronted with the fact that the slaughter of workers annually in the industries of the United States exceeds in number those who would be killed annually if two of the great nations of the earth were in a continuous war. Investigation has proved this to be true, and in one of the messages President Roosevelt sent to the Congress of the United States before his term of office in the White House expired he brought out this fact in such bold terms and in such clear figures that it not only corroborated the position the organized workers have assumed on this question, but startled the people of the country as they have never been startled on any public question outside of war.

"In the commerce of our great republic, it is a fact that by lack of sane legislation on the subject it is cheaper in some industries to take chances on killing workers, or maiming them than to protect them from injury, and as long as our laws permit of such a condition the unlimited slaughter of the men and women workers of our country will go on. In other civilized countries, laws have been enacted which make it more costly to the great capitalists of industry to have human life maimed or snuffed out than to protect the worker from injury while employed, and since the enactment of such laws, it being cheaper to protect human life than to maim or kill it, statistics show the percentage of the killed and maimed has been reduced to the minimum.

"Wages in the granite cutting industry existing in a few localities are entirely too low. They have increased in recent years, but not in proportion with other occupations and the cost of living. The established wages in the lowest paid sections for granite cutting should be about \$4 per day for an eight-hour day with Saturday afternoon off all the year round. The minimum in those sections should be placed at \$3.50 per day, with \$4 as an average rate and with details which would provide that as many in a locality would be paid higher than \$4 as might be paid below that rate and with \$3.50 minimum giving the under-averaged workman a chance to earn a living, the average or ordinary workman would be paid fair compensation for the skill required to follow granite cutting and the extra skilled would be paid as much more as their skill commanded, not required to stand for their proportionate rate, the same as the others, so as to give all equitable protection. Where such a graded rate would not be practicable, the minimum rate should be \$4 a day.

"Great changes have taken place in the industrial pursuits of our country in the last 25 years, and Vermont, although moving slowly in the great procession, has also made notable changes, but application of your old conspiracy laws still seems written in the mists of your fertile valleys, and with a citizen's skill required to follow granite cutting and the extra skilled would be paid as much more as their skill commanded, not required to stand for their proportionate rate, the same as the others, so as to give all equitable protection. Where such a graded rate would not be practicable, the minimum rate should be \$4 a day.

"Moderately unified in social economy, the labor movement now needs cohesive-

Catarrh Germs

Move Out When Hyomei Moves In

No stomach dosing. HYOMEI (pronounced Hye-o-mee) is made from the highest grade of eucalyptus, taken from the eucalyptus forests of inland Australia, and combined with the excellent antiseptics employed in the Listerian system.

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Opening Sale of Fall Wash Goods

For this Week Only

When in the market we bought this lot of New Fall Goods at nearly 1-3 of the regular price. One lot of Figured and Changeable Poplins at half price. Most of these fine goods are in small pieces so you can have a large variety of patterns to select from.

Don't Miss This Sale When This Store Offers Such Values

405 yards Figured Poplins, 25c value, for - - - 15c per yard
495 yards Changeable Poplins, 25c value, for - - - 12 1-2c per yard
392 yards Shirting Madras, 19c value, for - - - 11 1-2c per yard
512 yards Corded Madras, 15c value, for - - - 10c per yard

We want to call your attention to this beautiful cloth, Corded Madras, for ladies' waists, children's dresses. Heavier and more dressy than percales.

15 pieces of Dark Suiting for ladies' dresses - - - 15c per yard

New Fall Waists

White Nun's Veiling Waist, embroidered front, at \$2.25.

Navy Blue Embroidered Nun's Veiling Waist at \$2.25.

Also other new Fall Waists at 98c up.

Bed Spreads at - - - 98c, \$1.25, 1.50 up.
10-4 Gray Blankets, also White, at - - - 59c per pair.
11-4 Blankets, - - - 75c, 95c, \$1.10 and 1.25 per pair.
12-4 Blankets, - - - \$1.25, 1.45, 1.69 per pair.

New Silk Waists

Special Silk Waist at \$2.75, in black and navy blue.

Very pretty black Messelline Waist, special at \$2.98.

Also other colors, very pretty, trimmed with lace.

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D. F. DAVIS "The Druggist"

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—Cleveland.

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made on or before September 7 will draw interest from September 1 at FOUR per cent.

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